

WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1839.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY

D. T. D. JONES.

(Persons disposed to afford pecuniary aid to the Native American Association, are requested to call on C. W. Boteler, Ulysses Ward, F. Howard, S. J. Todd, John C. Harkness, A. Rothwell, George Sweeney, Wm. B. Todd, Henry M. Morfit, George W. Harkness, or John C. McKelden.

"THE METROPOLIS."

A paper, under this title, has been hawked about our City for some weeks past, pretending to be the advocate of Democracy in its ultra significance, but which, from its disregard of delicacy, truth, and honest principle, is evidently a mere vehicle, in fact, for the licentious outpourings of abuse against office-holders, and of an indirect disaffection towards the present Administration.

It lays down gravely a rule of conduct for the Executive, founded upon the cupidity and necessities of the writers, inculcates the doctrine of proscription in its broadest application, denounces patriots as traitors, and transforms Tories into patriots; erects in the vista of its uncharitable designs the Robespierian guillotine, marks the doors of its imagined enemies for condemnation, and finally hopes to lead them to the ensanguined execution. Such, in these days of new parties, is the creed of the one that has sprung from the feculence of all corruption in politics, the licence of the will against the law, and of bad men under the flag of party, to enforce their own wants, no matter at what cost. We should not have noticed this ephemera, "that drags its slow length unwillingly along," but for its attack upon the labors and intentions of the "Native American Association."

In all countries and at all times it has been the lot of honest laborers in a righteous cause to be assailed by the reckless, dissolute, and unprincipled; but in one so honorable as ours—so general in its beneficent intentions for the whole country and for all our countrymen of whatever denomination—so single in its purpose of endeavoring to establish a national character through the means of our own countrymen, so that we may rely upon ourselves for the blessings of peace and in the perils of war, we did hope to have been at least exempt from any assaults from our own natives. Thus far we had escaped. One or two, before our creed was fully spread before the world, had indirectly assigned to us an Administration or a Whig character, according to the prejudices of the party who uttered it. Soon, however, the suspicion was lulled, and now, after an existence of nearly two years apart from politics with men of all persuasions in our ranks, we had thought that not only was skepticism destroyed, but malevolence silenced, when lo! it is reserved for the modest and philanthropic "Metropolis" to turn traitor to its nature, and in the great desire of renown, like a second Erostratus in the destruction of the chaste temple of Diana, purchase the fame of the act by the perpetuity of its own infamy. Brought thus low to marshal the foreign foe against its own countrymen, we leave it to expiate its impiousness in an age of penitence, and write on its front—*Auro pulsa fides, auro venalia jura, mox sine lege pudor*.—The spirit of venality has loosened the bonds of society.

MOVE IN LOUISIANA TO REPEAL THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The Report of the Committee in the Legislature to whom was referred the Memorial of the Native American Association of that State, is spoken of as a statesman like and patriotic production. We shall now, at the next session, appear before Congress with the strong auxiliary of a sovereign State, and we trust our fellow-countrymen elsewhere will exert themselves to swell the list of petitioners upon this most important subject. A great deal is said by politicians about filling up the vast unoccupied wilds of the West, and the extent of our country is used as an argument to justify the encouragement of immigration. This, however, is a reason derived from sheer selfishness from that meretricious desire in the speculator to augment the value of his lands in the ratio of the settlements; that to accomplish his ends he would barter away principles, country, and countrymen. Money, with such men, is the great mover, the object, the end, the soul, of their existence; and friends, the homes of their youth, and patriotism, fade away before the influence of the golden god, which enables them to be passive cosmopolites, citizens of the world, without a tie, an obligation, or devotion to any particular portion. But this idea of giving strength to the Republic, by increasing the number of her citizens without reference to their origin, their *materiel*, or their fitness, is fallacious, both as to fact and principle. In the Revolution and during the last War, we were stronger as colonies in the one instance, and as a nation in the other, than we are now; for then there was a greater concentration of our power, by reason of the homogeneity of our population and the sameness of our feeling.

It is erroneous as to principle, because although numerically we have more citizens in 1839, than we had in 1812, we are still weaker in point of moral influence, in a question of war, and less efficient in force, because the augmentation is by artificial and unnatural means, and because the subjects which compose that augmentation, in-

stead of having a common feeling and a common interest with us, have all those affinities for the people and nations to which they naturally and sympathetically belong. It is supposed that we have now among us about three millions of foreigners, and we should like to know whether any political economist would consider them as so many accessories to our strength in the event of our being engaged in a war with a country to which the majority of them belong. We believe there is no one who would hazard an affirmative opinion. Besides this, our citizens who look at this permission to foreigners to take and hold the same political rights that we are entitled to, through the mere notion of philanthropy, do not pause to see how perilous the consequences of such indiscriminate and peurile weakness will be, for if in the lapse of years the people of distant nations shall have availed themselves of our unlimited invitation until the aliens shall outnumber the natives, then we shall have changed places according to the political doctrines of majorities, and instead of our being Americans and they foreigners, they will, by the magic of numbers, be what we claim to be, and we shall be only a tolerated minority.

We have digressed from the purport of our first intention, which was to notice the action of the Legislature of Louisiana in our behalf, and to give some well-written extracts from the New Orleans "True American," which we now subjoin:

"The Report is brief and to the point. It does not go into a long detail of the facts connected with the disadvantages arising from the admission of green foreigners, who swarm to our shores from the pest houses of Europe, to equal political privileges with Native Americans, but it points out the prominent causes which should produce a change in our naturalization laws, and urges the measure with candor and spirit. It advises a prospective change in the law, not to affect those of foreign origin, who are now in the country, but protecting those who may seek an asylum, or employment here, in future, yet preventing their interference in our political affairs.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Brashear, who made the Report, is an intelligent southern gentleman, who, through a life of experience, has seen the disadvantages of the present laws, and the necessity of amendment. He has, in his Report, named the causes which have induced the formation of the Native American Association, in a brief but forcible manner, and we think they are amply sufficient to warrant the report and the resolution. He has well stated that the time has passed by, when there was a necessity for foreign aid, and that those who aided us then, have either left children to enjoy the inestimable privileges, or are themselves incorporated with our citizens. Every day almost illustrates the fact, that the worst part of our population is of foreign origin, and that when our annals are stained with crime, it has rarely been committed by a native American. We are willing to protect those foreigners who may seek our country; but, ignorant as for the most part they are of our institutions, we would abridge their political privileges."

A law for the defence of the United States, passed the 3d inst., entitled "an act giving to the President of the United States additional powers for the defence of the United States, in certain cases, against invasion, and for other purposes."

This law contingently makes the usual appropriation as an outfit for a special minister to England—provides for the repairing and arming the fortifications—authorizes the President to employ the naval, military, and militia forces of the country at his discretion, to resist any attempt by Great Britain to enforce her claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory—to accept the services of not more than 50,000 volunteers—to complete the armed vessels now authorized by law, and to build, purchase, and employ on the lakes any number he may deem necessary.

To carry out these purposes, an appropriation of ten millions was made and placed at his disposal, to provide for which, the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to borrow the money. The law is to be in force till sixty days after the first session of the next Congress.

The following is a compendious statement of the navies of different nations, by which it will be seen, comparing the navy of the United States with that of Great Britain, what disparity exists between the two; and how apparently unprepared and comparatively impotent we should be in a naval conflict with that great nation, in which our only reliance could be on a good cause and better men.

*Statement of the forces of different Navies.

England.—Ships of the line 80, frigates more than 100, steam-frigates 36, and minor craft in proportion, amounting to more than 1,000 sail.

France.—Ships of the line 57, frigates 65, corvettes 34, steam-frigates 31, brigs, &c. in proportion, military stores in great abundance.

Russia.—Ships of the line 10, besides frigates and corvettes.

Egypt has at sea.—Line-of-battle ships 10, frigates 6.

United States.—Line-of-battle ships 11, frigates 18, sloops 16, brigs and schooners 14; of this number, 31 are in commission, some yet on the stocks, and many much decayed, and one steam-frigate, the Fulton.

*This statement is taken from Mr. Mallory's speech on the subject of the navy commissioners.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The election for members of the 26th Congress has resulted in favor of the administration candidates—T. Shaw, C. G. Atherton, E. Burk, J. A. Astman, and J. W. Williams.

The *Michigan City Gazette* is the name of a paper published in Indiana, and edited by J. S. Castle, who requests us to exchange, which we do with pleasure, and hope our paper will find in that "Castle" a strong defence.

Why are the debates in Congress like gold leaf? Because a small amount of matter covers a large surface.

NEW DOCTRINE—"THE GLOBE."

In the *Globe* of the 18th inst., at the close of a long article on the subject of "Clerks in the Departments," we were surprised to find a new theory promulgated as regards the relations that ought to exist between incumbents in place and the powers that prevail for the time being. As we have no party feeling in our career, and care not whether Whigs are in, or Democrats are out, we may be said to be in that *in medio veritas* position which enables us to judge impartially whether rules that vary the established usages are adopted for the sake of principle, or for that of faction. The *Globe* says:

"In our opinion, no man should be entrusted with an office where a want of vigilance could bring disrepute on the Government, (much less ruin on its finances,) who did not take an active interest in the success of the Administration."

Heretofore politicians have contended that in order to restrain the great power of an administration, in its ramifications of patronage, not only should the agents faithful in office, who are simply opposed to the prevailing party, be retained, but that those who are its advocates should be prevented from using official station to augment its force or diminish that of its adversaries. The opinion, however, as above quoted, puts a new coloring upon the duties of public servants, and henceforth if this suggestion shall become the doctrine of the Government, men who accept of office must prepare themselves not only to make conscience a glove that may be put on or off at pleasure, but to do the double labor of serving the public, and at the same time taking "an active interest in the success of the Administration." Now we do not cavil at this heretical dogma of the *Globe*, announced, no doubt, as the mouth-piece of its party, because it is proclaimed under this Administration—for we have no prejudices on that score—but because it is absolutely subversive of that independence which ought to characterize every American citizen, whether in or out of office, and because it tends by the patronage of the Executive to turn the gifts of office, which are intended for the general good, into party bribes, so as to perpetuate the power of one set of men, and subjugate the rest.

The American People of all sides must look at this mercenary and subsidizing policy with disgust; and in the spirit of charity exempt the Administration from the attempt to bind its countrymen to this car of Juggernaut, which makes victims of its votaries, and attribute its origin to that true source—selfishness, which has long characterized the conductor of that false light in politics—"The *Globe*."

CLERKS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

For some weeks, we have been observant of the base attempts made by some writer in the "Metropolis," under the signature of "Aristides," to filch the bread from the mouths of many worthy and respectable men in office here, by denouncing them as hostile to the present administration, and by arraying them in political categories odious to the ultra Jacobinism of some of the power-serving vassals of the day. We have deprecated such conduct, for many reasons: first, because, whatever is a man's opinion in questions of mere hypothetical right, it is sacred property, that ought not to be invaded, except through the means of judicious argument, and by the evidences of truth; secondly, because it is a piratical course to pounce down upon the enjoyments of some, in order to gratify the imaginary or created wants of others; thirdly, because the danger of such attacks diminishes that independence of feeling and of judgment which give an honest and firm character to the individual, and because, by continually holding up this phantom of terror to the humble and the indigent incumbent, it unsettles his hopes of support, alarms the companion and children of his home, and leaves the future of this, like that of the unknown world, in clouds, shadows and darkness. That men, from any motive, can be the authors of so much pain, is a subject of surprise; but that, for the sake of mere partisan feeling—because the opinions of one set cannot, in the providential organization of the human mind, follow in the judgment or the prejudices of another set of men—they shall be denounced as unworthy citizens, and their daily food made the spoils for those who outnumber them, is not merely the wantonness of human depravity, but an outrage upon that divine law which, from the beginning, has established those differences, that, from the conflict of reason, truth might be made visible.

That every administration should, in the beginning of its career, or even in its progress, place in the offices made vacant by contingencies its own friends, is not only admissible, but perhaps proper; but there is a wide difference between filling vacancies which time has made and making vacancies which worth had filled. The citizens of this place have too often seen, of late years, how suddenly its community could be changed by the wand of the politician—how the friends of years, faithful in office, firm in principles, social and kind in intercourse, could be turned into misanthropes by the proscriptive hand of party—and how, like the wandering Arabs, the tents of many years' standing have been removed, to give place to those of new and distant tribes. We had hoped that this changing scene was over, and that, at least, the subordinate incumbents of office would be left free and at ease to pursue the even tenor of their way, no matter of what faith, and thus ensure security to them and permanence to our own society. We believe it will still be so, notwithstanding the efforts of this false "Aristides."

If this new comer—who, we understand, is a foreigner, one disappointed in his pretensions for office—knew as much of our citizens as we do,

he would be ashamed of the ignorance he has displayed in the classification of those in office who, under his pen, are marked for sacrifice or for mercy. Experience, time, a knowledge of the men, and their doings, teach us that there are among those of the pure democracy whom he would save, some of the vilest recreants that disgraced the parties of the last war. We do not mean to speak of federalists in contradistinction to patriots, as he does—for we know that some of that denomination then were, and still are, honored with the confidence of all who love their country—but to say, that some of his pseudo-democrats were, in the time of peril, not only federalists by name, but opposers of the war, partisans of the Hartford Convention, adversaries of American principles, and, like himself—the just "Aristides"—foreigners; while many of those whom he denounces were, from ancestors to children, republicans in action, and patriots in principle.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF NATIVE SEAMEN IN OUR NAVY.

We are much gratified to observe, in the interesting debate in the House of Representatives on the motion to strike out the appropriations for the board of Navy Commissioners, the claims of the native citizen, were not overlooked. Mr. Mallory, of Virginia, in the course of his remarks, speaking of those commissioners, asks—"What have they done to better the condition of the seamen, to give encouragement to their increase, or calculated to give the native a preference over the foreigner?" We consider the last interrogatory a most important one, and, if the interests of the country receive the attention their importance call for, it will be promptly responded to by those with whom they are entrusted. The honorable member from Virginia, however, is not the only one, it appears, who, during the late session, took occasion to advert to this subject.

By a rule of the Senate only those connected with the daily or tri-weekly papers of this City, as reporters, were permitted to occupy a place on the floor of that body (with one exception, perhaps) hence, as reporter for the *Native American*, a weekly paper, we were excluded from the privilege, by this unjust and unequal rule. Thus situated, we could know nothing of what passed there, except as published in the privileged journals, or as imparted to us through the kindness of friends.

Through the latter channel we learned that in discussing the motion to reduce the duty on salt, the navy came within the range of the debate, in which, our informant told us, the importance of manning our navy with native seamen was strongly urged by several of the ablest members of that body, two of whom, we remember, were Mr. Southard, of N. Jersey, and Mr. Calhoun, of S. Carolina; who declared that the time had come when it was necessary for the National Legislature to take this important subject into serious consideration; in which opinion, every one who will investigate this subject, must concur.

It will be remembered by our readers, that during the public career of these two great statesmen, they have both been connected with the public Departments, the one with that of the Navy, and the other with the War Department; thus, independently of other considerations, until their opinions to confidence.

Not having seen this part of the proceedings reported in any of the papers, we made an effort to obtain them, in substance at least, from the gentlemen themselves, but we had the pleasure only of seeing Mr. S., who affirmed what had been related to us, at the same time promising a sketch of the debate covering the substance of his remarks on that subject if time permitted; but it being near the close of the session, he could not fulfil his intentions.

In compliance with the request of the Editor of the "Missourian," immediately on the receipt of his polite note, we ordered that paper to be put upon the exchange list, and our own to be sent according to the direction given. Weeks have elapsed, and our expectation of receiving the *Missourian* is still disappointed. Is it his attributable to derangement in the mail, or Mr. *Christ's* neglect? We have not received the "Christian Statesman" for a month, nor the "Olive Branch" (Danville, Ky.) for half a year! Those of our subscribers who fail to receive our paper regularly are respectfully requested to give notice of it to the publisher.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The following is the superscription of a letter which passed through the Post Office in this city: To G. W. Patton, the Post, I pray. Let this letter, unopened, be sped on its way: In the Oke-lo-nee-kee he'll somewhere be found, Hunting Indians, wild turkeys, or snakes, I'll be bound, Or else writing new verses, on the cold, swampy ground; Centreville the office—the county, Camden—And Georgia the state, where are many brave men. A.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Canada affairs are a prominent theme in the British Parliament. It is said that a kind feeling towards the U. S. generally prevails in that body.

Express from the Maine frontier which arrived at Bangor on the 27th inst. brings intelligence of an apprehended attack from the British forces. Yet the correspondence between the Government of New Brunswick and Gen. Scott is said to be of a pacific character.

It is reported that the French had begun the bombardment of Buenos Ayres.

The Indians are still committing depredations and murders in Florida with comparative impunity. Capt. S. L. Russell lately fell into an ambush in descending the Miami river on his way to Fort Dallas, and was killed.

Mexico is still engaged in War with France, and with herself; by the latter, alone, she would soon be conquered.

MAINE.

According to the last accounts from the northeastern frontier, Gov. Fairfield was not satisfied with the protocol of the Secretary of State and the British Minister. The military fire still burns, but it has not yet come in contact with gunpowder.

EXPLOSION.—We are informed that one of the press houses attached to the Powder Mills of Messrs. Loomis, Hazard & Co., at Enfield, Ct. was, from some unknown cause, blown up, on the 11th instant, killing two of the workmen, instantaneously. Loss of property, about \$500.

A DUEL.—We learn, through the Nashville Whig, from the Somerville and La Grange papers, that a duel was fought near Moscow, Fayette county, Tenn., a few days previous to the 8th instant, between Alex. J. Donelson (the adopted son of Gen. Jackson) and Henry Robeson: both were slightly wounded. A second meeting was talked of the next day, but the officers of justice probably defeated it.

NOTICE.—Native American Cause, and "The Native American" Newspaper.—The Native American Association in this city has been in existence nearly two years, and enrolls among its members upwards of eleven hundred out of fourteen hundred of the native citizens of the place.

Its objects are—To repeal the laws of Naturalization; and The establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions through the means of our own countrymen.

A paper, called "The Native American," was commenced a few days after the organization of our Society and has already near 1,000 subscribers. In many places our doctrine has found ardent and able friends; but to accomplish our patriotic ends so that we may rely upon ourselves for the blessings of peace, and in the perils of war, it will be necessary for all to take a part, and promptly separate the birthrights of our own people from the indistinguishable pretensions of the paupers and outcasts of the Old World.

We therefore invite our countrymen throughout the Union to form auxiliary associations, and to memorialize Congress for a repeal of the laws of Naturalization.

Our newspaper is published weekly, at the price of two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. We are of no party in politics or religion, but embrace men of all creeds and faiths.

Our motto is—"Our country, always right; but right or wrong, our country."

As every man of the Union who loves the land of his birth is interested in the principles we advocate, we hope each one will voluntarily put forth his hand to help our honest labors, and occasionally cheer us with the cry of "God speed the cause."

Newspapers of all parties throughout the country are requested to give this notice a free insertion, and persons desirous of becoming subscribers, correspondents, or contributors to the paper, are requested to address the Editor of "The Native American."

By order of the President and Council. T. D. JONES, Secretary of the Nat. Amer. Association of the U. S. Mar 23— Washington City.

PAINTS AND GLASS.

Wetherill's pure white lead, in oil
English linseed oil
Ground verdigris, in assorted tins
Spirits of turpentine
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Western glass, low priced
Washington and Waterford glass, of assorted sizes
Just received at
TODD'S Drug Store.

SPERM OIL.

Pale Spring Sperm Oil, in tins, Just received at
TODD'S Drug Store.

COOPER'S AMERICAN ISINGLASS.—A new form of isinglass, perfectly free from flavor, and at one third the cost of the Russian. It dissolves readily, requiring not more than ten minutes to prepare jellies, blancmange, soups, &c. and for this purpose is well adapted for family use, forming the cheapest dessert that can be placed on the table. For sale, with printed directions for use, at
TODD'S Drug Store.

NEW BOOKS.—The Spirit of the East, or a Journal of Travels through Roumel during a eventful period, by D'Urquart. Esq. in 2 vols 12mo.
Stirling Penruddock or the Highbinder, by the author of Tremain, De Vere, &c. in 2 vols.
Evira, the Nabob's Wife, a tale by Mrs. Monkland 2 vols.
Conversations on Nature and Art, with plates, 1 vol.
Just received for sale at GARET AND SONS, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 11th and 12th streets Mar 23.

SPRING GOODS.—We are this day receiving from the East a general assortment of spring goods, which we would invite the attention of purchasers. A. W. & J. E. TURNER
Mar 23.

DOUBLE WIDTH MOUSSELINE DE LAINE.—We have opened to-day—2,500 yards Mousselines de Laines, very cheap, warranted all woolen.
March 16
BRADLEY & CATLETT

FRENCH PAINTED MUSLINS.—We have opened to-day—3,600 yards painted French Muslins
2,600 do French Cambricks
500 do Gingham
March 16
BRADLEY & CATLETT

IRISH LINENS AND DIAPERS.—Just received 500 yards very cheap Irish Linens
600 do bird's-eye Diapers
March 16
BRADLEY & CATLETT

STRAW BONNETS. (English make.)—100 Straw Cottage Bonnets
289 Misses' Leghorn (cottage shape)
250 Ladies' Leghorn Flats
Just received by
BRADLEY & CATLETT

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR FOR SPRING.—300 pieces White Drillings (London make)
450 do colored do.
22 do fine Bombasins.
Just received by
BRADLEY & CATLETT

BROWN COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—We have received—50 doz. Brown Cotton Shirts
50 do Drawers.
Mar 9—
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.—THE best medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung complaints, Hooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Liver Complaint, and affections of the Throat, is *DR. NORTON'S INDIAN BALM*. It is a simple, safe, and efficacious remedy, and is sold by all the Druggists and Dealers in the United States. It is a valuable medicine for what it is recommended. *DR. NORTON'S INDIAN BALM* is a simple, safe, and efficacious remedy, and is sold by all the Druggists and Dealers in the United States. It is a valuable medicine for what it is recommended. *DR. NORTON'S INDIAN BALM* is a simple, safe, and efficacious remedy, and is sold by all the Druggists and Dealers in the United States. It is a valuable medicine for what it is recommended.

For sale at
TODD'S Drug Store.
Dec. 29—